

# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVI.

## FASHIONS FOR 1866.

Universally Demand

## J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC Double Spring SKIRTS!

THEY will not bend or break like the single spring, but will EVER PEEP-SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are easily bent and broken.

BUT the Duplex Elliptic skirt is the greatest improvement in hoop skirts.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

The Duplex Elliptic is accepted as the latest and most popular article in ladies' wear.

"It gives the most ordinary dress a style that renders it appropriate."—*London Post.*

### CAUTION.

Buyers of DUPLEX SKIRTS should examine the lesson book, which contains a full article, which is the only safe with double springs in each skirt. It is the only safe with double springs in each skirt. See his name is on the skirt-hand.

adjudged

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# LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE  
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 4, 1866.

General Butler, in his late speech at Pittsburg, undertook to define the theoretical position of his party. Here is what he said on the subject:

What do we say precisely? We say that no act of a State, or the Government of the Union, can ever alter the relation of a single citizen of this Government that no State can take a single foot of American soil from under the authority of the American Government or the protection of the American flag; we say the obligations of every man remain the same to the United States.

The distinction we make is this. They lost their rights by the crimes they committed, while they did not gain any right of this Government, as States in this Union. They had obligations as citizens of the United States. Let me give you an example familiar to our country. A man commits a crime at that moment, and all the high rights of a citizen—the right to the ballot, the right to be elected to office, the right to the marriage relation, the right to the government of his children, the right to go to freedom on the streets, but by the act of murder, by that crime, he forfeits his right to his liberty, to his wife, to his children, and even to life itself. Mark me, he gets rid of none of his obligations. So with these States. It was a State of law. If it had been a State can die. Suppose for a moment that all the people in a State die, what becomes of the State then? [Laughter.] Suppose all the people move out of a State, leaving the public organization—what becomes of the State then? Suppose, one step further, that all the people of a State substantially, with a few glorious exceptions, have not now stonewall, suppose by all means put aside their obligations to this Government, and all hours themselves to another government, and all hours in arms to drive out the authorities of this State. What then becomes of the State? Why, the State is destroyed, because the State is but the organ of civil government.

General Butler's statement of the radical position, as we said at the outset, is perhaps as good as the position admits of; and we have seen how sophistical and flimsy his statement is. It is despicable. Is it not wonderful that a great party in our country, not only accept and applaud such a position, but, in pursuit of the objects it declaims, are ready to hazard national and individual ruin? It is certainly more feeling and telling arguments, which we reckon they'll be unable to stand.

Seriously, the specimens of almost pure gold and the specimens of quartz and mica which Mr. Low has shown us are the best proofs of the astonishing richness of the Colorado gold mines and the profits they yield to the industry of the hardy and enterprising miner.

The Canadians are at this time more frightened than they ever were before at thought of the Fenians. They literally shrank in their terror. The chapter of their teeth is like the chapter of "wilderness of monkeys." They cannot sleep at night for fear of Fenians. They have succeeded in obtaining several hundred dollars by representing himself as the son of Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr. Mr. Blair cautions the community against him. The rogue is undoubtedly the same one that was here a few weeks ago, and who represented himself to some parties to be the son of Dr. Benjamin F. Butler, and to others, of James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald. He is no doubt on his travels, and will be the victim of anybody that may subserve his swelling. He is a cunning and insinuating thief of youthful appearance, and the press is therefore usually sufficient.

Dr. Lighthill takes pleasure in laying before the public of Louisville the following

Memorial Appeal proposes a convention of the people of the South, by *drily-elected delegates*, to meet at some central point, and qualified by an immediate commission from the people, to express their sentiments and vindicate themselves from the aspersions and misrepresentations of the traveling adventurers hailing from the South who are now on a pilgrimage of animosity through the Northern States, seeking, apparently, to awaken against their own section the bitterest prejudices of the Northern people.

The Memphis Appeal proposes a convention of the people of the South, by *drily-elected delegates*, to meet at some central point, and qualified by an immediate commission from the people, to express their sentiments and vindicate themselves from the aspersions and misrepresentations of the traveling adventurers hailing from the South who are now on a pilgrimage of animosity through the Northern States, seeking, apparently, to awaken against their own section the bitterest prejudices of the Northern people.

We are proud of the magnificent come the Garden City gave to the representatives of Southern loyalty on their arrival last evening—Chicago Rep.

This is perhaps as ingenious and plausible a statement of the Radical position as can be made; yet, so far as intelligent conviction is concerned, ingenuity and plausibility were never before expended to less purpose. They are thrown away; for the position, no matter how ingeniously and plausibly stated, is incapable of working intelligent conviction. Regarded constitutionally, it is really not worthy of respect. However, we will examine it, if it were.

The distinction which General Butler signalizes does not apply to States, because, in our system of government, States cannot be held responsible as criminals. Crime is a violation of law, but, under our Constitution, the subjects of law are individuals not States. The powers of the government operate upon individuals.

The principle of legislating for States, instead of individuals, was discarded with the Articles of Confederation. The principle of legislating for individuals, instead of States, was installed with the present Constitution. It is one of the distinguishing principles of the government. Hence, a State cannot commit treason, and of course cannot be punished for it. A State is a political entity which both sins and suffers vicariously. It is itself unimpeachable and indefensible. The

We all know how the Canadians treated us during our long and well-fought war. They were accustomed, as the Chicago Tribune says, to sit up at nights over their punch-bowls, cool beer, speculating with great glee upon the consternation and flight of Yankee women and children, buried in their beds by bands of cut-throats and thieves sent over from Canada to American villages to pillage, rob, and murder the inhabitants. Our Canadian friends welcomed back these ruffians with their booty, and the courts of law placed them under the protection of the British Lion, and there were threats of British vengeance should any effort be made to recapture the guilty.

Our Canadian friends thought it a magnificient enterprise to invade peaceful villages and murder the sleeping inhabitants. They had no fears for Yankee husbands, Yankee wives, or Yankee babes, who might fall victims to Confederate assassins, armed and equipped by Canadians to prey upon the unarmed villages over the border.

That seven-headed wheat—our friend Theodore H. Low, Esq., from Colorado, left with us—as we said the other day—a small bag of seven-headed wheat, which yields sixty bushels to the acre in that Territory, and Mr. Low thinks it would yield nearly if not quite as much in Kentucky. We shall take pleasure in distributing gratis small quantities of this wheat to our agricultural friends and trust it may be introduced and receive a thorough trial in the West. It is a beautiful white grain, and makes, we understand, splendid flour.

A gentleman, who says he has been a great traveler, sends us three handsome walking-sticks—the first, he tells, "from the tree in which Absalom got hung by his long locks," the second "from the oak that Zacheus climbed to see the Lord," and the third "from the spreading beech under which Virgil a Titrus reclined."

We are who is the author of the sentiment "Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war." The reader will find it in Milton's sonnet to Cromwell.

A full and complete stock just received, and large additions are being made to it daily.

For all dealers everywhere, send draft.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,  
Proprietors, 105 Main street,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CEMENT  
Falls City Cement Company,  
No. 45 Fourth street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
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The above Company is prepared

to supply all kinds of Hydraulic Cement.

CEMENT  
Walker's  
TONIC BITTERS,

A RELIABLE, HEALTHY MEDICINE, IN-  
SITUATED BY THE PROMINENT PHA-  
RMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTRY.

Will Cure

Bryonia, Chelidonium, Consuetidine, Sick-

ness, Indigestion, Neuralgia,

Liver Complaint, Intermit-  
tent Fever.

ONE OF THE BEST TONICS FOR CONSUM-  
PTION, CHILBLAINS, SCARLET-FEVER, SMALL-POX,

IN ALL DISORDERS IT IS MOST BENEFICIAL.

FOR BAR USE.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,  
Notions, &c.,

NO. 185 WEST MAIN ST.

Between Fifth and Sixth.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full and complete stock just received, and large additions are being made to it daily.

Man crams himself and blasphemes his Feeder.

He is a great traveler, sends us three handsomely walking-sticks—the first, he tells, "from the tree in which Absalom got hung by his long locks," the second "from the oak that Zacheus climbed to see the Lord," and the third "from the spreading beech under which Virgil a Titrus reclined."

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**UNITED STATES COURT—HOX BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.**—The Court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. About forty witnesses appeared and were sworn to testify before the Grand Jury. O. Rawson, A. Mandeville, Wm. Hardin, and J. V. Escott, summoned as petit jurors by the Marshal per order of the Court Tuesday, were qualified. Mr. Escott was excused until today. The attachment against R. N. Miller was discharged. In the case of the United States vs. Dixon & Co. information was filed, the law and facts heard at length, and further time allowed for discussion. The indictment against Pepper, Dixon, & Co. was dismissed. The Grand Jury found and reported true bills of indictment against the following parties for violations of the internal revenue laws: William Lacy, William E. Furnish, W. H. Mathers and John B. Douglas. In the latter case, an indictment for distilling spirits without license, the District Attorney waived imprisonment, a plea of not guilty was entered, and the law and facts were submitted. A large number of witnesses were introduced, and the examination of the case had not concluded when the Court adjourned. The suit of Olym vs. Jones, transferred from State Court, was called to docket when the death of Mr. Only, the plaintiff, was suggested. Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

**MILITARY ITEMS.—Special Order No. 59.** Headquarters Military District of Kentucky issued yesterday, containing the following items:

Lieutenant Maine, 2d United States Infantry, will at once proceed to Bowling Green, Kentucky, reporting on his arrival at that place to Captain William West, 2d Infantry, for assignment to duty.

Lieutenant Bragg, 2d United States Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and will at once return to this city, reporting on his arrival to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

The Depot Quartermaster having reported that the guard over the Government warehouse at the foot of First street is no longer necessary to protect the property, the General commanding directs that said guard be withdrawn.

**THE HORSE POISONING CASE.**—John Young was tried yesterday before the Police Court on the charge of maliciously injuring a horse, the property of Peter Smith, by administering poison. The proof rather tended to show the petty tricks that horse jockeys resort to cheat the public. Young bet on both sides of a race track, and then tried to dispose of the horse that he might win. The evidence was circumstantial, but was of enough significance to warrant Judge Craig in holding him in the sum of \$300 to answer an indictment.

**MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, held at the office of the Company, Monday morning, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors, for the ensuing year: Amos G. Woodruff, Nathan Adams, George T. Taylor, G. M. Bartlett, C. B. Church, John L. Safrans, Wm. M. Farrington, Edgar Davitt, A. Williamson, B. C. Brown, Ira M. Hill, Thos. G. Smith, J. B. Mercey.

AT FIRST-STREET.—Emile Joseph Stoll was arrested by Officer Cross for stealing \$15 from Kate McDonald, a servant girl employed in a family living near the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, where Stoll was engaged in papering. Julia Bryant, w. c., for drunkenness, by Officer Cross. Chas. Colter, same charge, by Officers Ovington and Fritch. T. J. Pfeiffer, for disorderly conduct, by Officers Hooker and O'Connell.

**ERICH H. LEE.**—It will be remembered that Lee was arrested on the 1st of September for a forgery committed on the Planting Bank in this city, in the name of John G. Lemon for \$400. He was arrested and held to answer an indictment. Through the efforts of his friends, Governor Branham was induced to pardon him. The document was yesterday filed in the Circuit Court.

**FIRE.**—The alarm at noon yesterday was occasioned by the burning of a bed in the upper story of Fred Gross's hardware shop, on Market street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth. The steamer Sargent was the first on the ground, and threw a little water, but the fire had been pretty well extinguished before hand. Damage trifling. The Gillis and Johnson also answered the call promptly.

**MORTALITY OF THE CITY.**—It will be seen by the mortuary report for September, published elsewhere, as kindly furnished by Dr. McNary, Assistant Health Officer, that the deaths from all causes during the past month were three hundred and eight. Of this number seventy-five resulted from cholera, twelve from cholera infantum, and nine from cholera morbus.

**GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING.**—The regular meeting of the General Council will be held this evening at 6 o'clock. There are numerous questions of importance to be considered. We trust there may be a full attendance of members, and that harmony of feeling and seal of action may characterize their deliberations.

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Tenn.) FAIR.**—The Fair of the Montgomery County Agricultural and Mechanical Association commences at Clarksville, Tenn., on the 16th inst., and will continue until the 20th. We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets from the Secretary and Treasurer, T. W. King, Esq.

**THE RIVER THIEVES.**—Lynch and Perkins, arrested for stealing from the Mail Line, again had their case continued. The evidence accumulates to show that these men were daring and successful in their nefarious designs.

**BASE BALL MATCH.**—The Empire and Reindeer Clubs had a match game yesterday, in which the Empire was victorious. The score of the Empire was 39, Reindeer 22. H. Sweeney, scorer; J. O. Donnel, umpire, of Eagle B. C.

**AT CLAY STREET.**—Edward Parker was arrested by Officer Bailey for drunkenness. Mr. Funk was arrested by Officer Shorten for attempting to rob the house of Capt. Rudd, over on the Point.

**DE. Rev. Mr. Hoey will be installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in New Albany next Sunday.**

**PEACE WARRANTS.**—There were but two, and they were continued to Friday.

### A Brilliant Wedding.

United States Court—Hox Bland Ballard, Judge.—The Court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. About forty witnesses appeared and were sworn to testify before the Grand Jury. O. Rawson, A. Mandeville, Wm. Hardin, and J. V. Escott, summoned as petit jurors by the Marshal per order of the Court Tuesday, were qualified. Mr. Escott was excused until today. The attachment against R. N. Miller was discharged. In the case of the United States vs. Dixon & Co. information was filed, the law and facts heard at length, and further time allowed for discussion. The indictment against Pepper, Dixon, & Co. was dismissed. The Grand Jury found and reported true bills of indictment against the following parties for violations of the internal revenue laws: William Lacy, William E. Furnish, W. H. Mathers and John B. Douglas. In the latter case, an indictment for distilling spirits without license, the District Attorney waived imprisonment, a plea of not guilty was entered, and the law and facts were submitted. A large number of witnesses were introduced, and the examination of the case had not concluded when the Court adjourned. The suit of Olym vs. Jones, transferred from State Court, was called to docket when the death of Mr. Only, the plaintiff, was suggested. Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

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The Depot Quartermaster having reported that the guard over the Government warehouse at the foot of First street is no longer necessary to protect the property, the General commanding directs that said guard be withdrawn.

**THE ACCOMMODATIONS.**—The refreshment accommodations at the Fair grounds are very convenient and "good." Besides the booths where a hotel and dining room can be prepared, there is a hotel and dining room at the south entrance to the grounds, and the style and fare are quite commendable.

**THE BASE BALL GROUND.**—We noticed, yesterday, workmen preparing the ground for the great tournament to come off on to-morrow and Saturday. Under the supervision of the contestants for the prizes and honors, the excellent field in the southwestern corner of the Fair Ground inclosure is being prepared for the games. It has been properly surveyed and will be in excellent condition for playing. The turf has been removed from the paths from base to base, and will be replaced with tan-bark. All the woods and grass in the "field" will be closely shaven, so that nothing shall detract from its "fair field."

We can assure the public that the officers of the Association are disposed to make this Base Ball tournament a brilliant affair, and are using every endeavor to render it a memorable occasion. We are pleased to observe that our Base Ball men are taking so decided an interest in the arrangements, which points to a successful termination of an excellent innovation upon Fair days. All members of base ball clubs, in uniform, will be admitted free. The competitions for the prizes, \$20 to the first and \$25 to the second best club, played Friday, and \$100 and \$200 respectively for the best and next best games on Saturday. The prizes are in themselves worth winning and the honors will not fall easily into the hands of any organization. We appeal, then, to the memory of every one to not forget the extraordinary attractions of to-morrow and Saturday.

**TO-DAY.**—But in urging the great inducements for the last two days of the fair, we would not be understood as detracting from the merits of to-day's show. The following rings are in the programme, and will bring out some of the finest stock in this section:

**HORSES FOR LIGHT HARNESS.**—Best mare two years old, \$10; Best mare four years old, \$12; Best gelding three years old, \$12.

**LIVERY HORSES.**—Best show livery horses, \$1 stable, \$1 stable, \$1 stable.

**TIME TRACK—F. EASTON'S PREMIUM.**—Trotting mares or geldings; two miles and repeat.

**DE FAUW'S PREMIUM.**—Double teams that can be put together; one mile and repeat.

**YESTERDAY.**—Yesterday was an interesting and exciting one for the lovers of horse-flesh and display of speed. While no extraordinary time was made, the different races were closely contested and highly admired.

The first rings for horses for general purposes there were no entries. Nor was there one for the best gelding two years old. For the best gelding three years old Mr. L. L. Dorsey's Doncaster took the prize, and Mr. John Collier's horse was awarded the certificate. For the four-year-old gelding prize Mr. Dorsey was again a successful contestant, and the certificate was given to Mr. J. W. Shockey's entry.

There were no competitors for a part of the prizes offered in "Light Harness Horses." There were three entries for the best two-year-old stallion. L. L. Dorsey took the premium and J. B. O'Bannon of Clark county, the lesser one, in the certificate. Four-year-old stallions—Parks and Vianan, premium, and L. L. Dorsey, certificate.

In the rings for draft horses, Peter Hoffman, of Floyd county, took the premium for the best stallion of any age, and Daniel Coe, of Clark county, was given the certificate for the second best. He needn't despair of the gratulations of his old master, Epiceurus, but he may expect the sportsman to inform his old voluntary jealousy. The half dozen stallions were filled with about three hundred guests. Wine flowed down ward, and the finest sentiment came upward. Toasts were proposed, and responses made, in the happiest vein by Mr. Joseph, Mr. Bloom, Mr. Barber, the bridegroom, Mr. Gottschell, Rev. Mr. Kleckner and othergentlemen. A beautiful poem, in German, composed by a lady friend of the bride, was also recited by Mr. Gottschell. At 10 o'clock the surprised party rose from the tables and adjourned to the ball-room, where merry hearts, merrily chiming, danced on the joyous hours until the rosy morn peeped in and chilled the revelers home. We neglected to mention that a profusion of costly presents to the bride and groom from their near relatives and friends was on exhibition in the ladies parlor of the Concordia. The collection was magnificent, and many of the articles will remain to perpetuate the golden occasion. The whole affair may be set down as one of the grandest that ever occurred in Louisville. The parties leave the city to-day, and will make a bridal tour to the city of New York and return. May every earthly bliss be theirs, and devoting all to love, each to each a dearer self, supremely happy in the awaked power of giving either of the races.

**SUMMARY.**

J. B. Bell enters Fanny Shaw, \$1.

Wm. Brown enters G. E. Moody, \$1.

Henry Long enters Molly Belle, \$2.

Time, \$200.

**THE next race was the Delmonico premium.**—For horses that never beat 24:8 in public; one mile and repeat; best \$10, second best \$10. It was required that horses going in this ring must be owned and known in the vicinity of New Albany or Louisville.

There were five entries, which are embodied in our

**COURT OF APPEALS.**

THE NEW ALBANY FAIR.

**FINE RACING—IMPROVED EXHIBITION AND PROSPECTS—BASE BALL.**

### THE NEW ALBANY FAIR.

**FINE RACING—IMPROVED EXHIBITION AND PROSPECTS—BASE BALL.**

The greatly improved attendance at the Louisville and New Albany Association Fair yesterday was not due to the weather. All the morning the lowering clouds and chilling atmosphere promised rain. But after dinner the murky skies became clear, and the afternoon was delightfully sunny and pleasant. The Fair was also more attractive. The exhibition of manufactures was largely added to although that department is inferior to what it ought to be, considering the correctness of all the particulars. We give them as we heard them: Two months ago Gibson came to the hotel and handed to the clerk for safe keeping a package of money containing \$10. When Gibson called for the money it was gone. To settle the loss, Gray, the proprietor of the M. & P. Vernon Hotel, offered to pay \$1000, and cause returned in name of Tom Redman, administrator, and cause continued.

Marshall et al. vs. Marshall et al. Penick, et al.

Willis et ux. vs. Woodward, Campbell; reversed.

Boyd vs. Preston, Lewis; affirmed.

Twyford, Hall, and Coburn vs. Hazelwood's administrators; Carter; reversed.

James, White, & Co. vs. Trippett, Montgomery; reversed.

**COURT OF APPEALS.**

FRANKFORT, Oct. 3, 1865.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**

Hocker, et al. vs. Gentry, &c., Madison; reversed as to Kelly's administrator, and as to Curran Gentry.

Schloss, Geitz, et al. vs. O'Hara, &c., Franklin; affirmed.

Smith et al. vs. Kelly, &c., Henry; affirmed.

Carter vs. Mason, Montgomery; affirmed.

Willis et ux. vs. Woodward, Campbell; reversed.

Twyford, Hall, and Coburn vs. Hazelwood's administrators; Carter; reversed.

James, White, & Co. vs. Trippett, Montgomery; reversed.

**TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.**

Interesting News from Mexico.

**Appointments by the President.**

**Deaths from Cholera in Memphis.**

**Important News from China.**

**The Races Near New York.**

**Interesting Billiard Contest.**

**(Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.)**

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.

**THE FAIR.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.

The Fair to-day is largely attended.

Splendid weather, clear, bright and cool.

The exhibitions are delayed, as not all

the machinery is yet arranged.

The Eagle Works of this city make undeniably the finest display in saw mills and steam ap-

paratus generally.

Graham vs. Riley, Washington; death of

appellant; Riley suggested, and appeal re-

versed.

Toronto, C. W., Oct. 3.

The first race, mile heats, all ages four

started from Boys by Boytimes. Time—1:59

and 1:58.

The attendance was large. The second

race was won by Kentucky

by a short length. The horses came in

the following order: Kentucky, Alder,

Adams, White, & Co. vs. Triplett, Mont-

gomery, reversed.

**INTERESTING BILLIARD CONTEST.**

**(Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.)**

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**NOTICES OF THE DAY.**

**THE FAIR.**

**ATTENTION—**

## LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1866.

### CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURE

#### Letter from One who Knows About It.

EDONTOWN, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 21.  
To the Editor of the *New-York Herald*:

Some two weeks since I obtained a copy of the New York Herald of Sept. 2, containing a notice of the digging up of Captain Kidd's treasure, also of a man who had been a sailor and given account of the place where his master was buried. The article in the Herald stated that a company had at various periods been digging on Oak Island, north of Boston, for the contents of the chest, with no knowledge of Oak Island for Kidd's master never was there, and I think it probable that I know more about its history than any man living.

My father, James Cowing, was born in Massachusetts, and had many events connected with him in his time. The story was current in that day that Kidd, with the sailor, who is mentioned in the Herald as having been "one of Kidd's officers," were in the bay. Fanciful as this may be, it is nevertheless true that Edward Lowe, the pirate, and when they caught Kidd, and hanged all of his crew that he had captured, this person died and took up with a man living on the shores of the bay.

Here he assumed the name of Gashin. He informed his host that he had a pot of money concealed on "the cap," and would never leave him in remembrance of two or three days. He always returned with his pockets full, and furnished his keeper with money as long as he lived. Before his death he told his friend that he would give him the chest that Kidd had buried, and when he was dead he then related all the circumstances connected with it; where and how to find it; the place to start from, with the points of the compass, the course, and the distance to the place where it was, with a description of the locality of concealment, peculiarities of the grounds, &c. He stated also that, when burying the treasure, they dug a deep hole, and, placing it in a sarcophagus, and after filling the hole with stones, earth, &c., and covered it with a large flat stone, and poured the money in bags, silver and gold, and poured it into the chest until it was full. They then shut down the lid, turned the sarcophagus over, and laid over it a barrel of tar, which absorbed the oil to the depth of four or five feet. My father was one of a company formed to go and dig it up. They did not all go, but a considerable number of them went to New York, and, after a number of trials, were successful. They then contracted, the arms drawn up on the body, feet turned in, and the corpse thrown into an arch upon the head and breast. A portion of the body was in the presence of strychnine, not absorbed, the heart, liver, and other organs. A careful analysis by Dr. Hadley, of Buffalo, developed considerable quantities of the poison in the system, and not the amount received as the cause of death, which hurried the deceased into his grave.

Traces of arsenic were also discovered, in an abnormal action of the whole nervous system, spasms and cramps, and after the death, the body became rigid, and rigidly contracted, the arms drawn up on the body, feet turned in, and the corpse thrown into an arch upon the head and breast. A portion of the body was in the presence of strychnine, not absorbed, the heart, liver, and other organs. A careful analysis by Dr. Hadley, of Buffalo, developed considerable quantities of the poison in the system, and not the amount received as the cause of death, which hurried the deceased into his grave.

The deceased, James Rubens, was a laborer in humble circumstances, and a quiet, unobtrusive young man. The de-

fendant and his daughter were both men in the humble walks of life, earning their living by going to work in families in the city of Louisville.

The case of Sarah Rubens, indicted for perjury before the Niagara Falls court-martial, will be concluded in the autumn. The defendant before the Niagara Oyer and Termination presents many facts of public interest, and will justify your correspondent in the expression with which he has done so.

The defendant and her mother, Mrs. Henry, were at the May Term upon the same indictment, the jury then disagreeing, ten votes for conviction and two for acquittal.

The facts above mentioned were quite notorious among army officers.

The restoration of the South, or "my law," or perhaps it would be better stated, the uncertainty of the opinions of jurors on the facts, is well illustrated in this case. Upon the trial of Mrs. Rubens, with but slight change, the defendant was allowed to resign, we are not informed. The facts above mentioned were quite notorious among army officers.

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